SANDS OF CAPE NOME. Great Wealth Left in Tent and Cabin Unguarded Save by the Certainty of the Death of Any Robber-Curious Receptacles for Gold of Men Never Rich Before

-Tremendous Cost of Their Treasures. LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 20.-William J. Quinn, a Yukon River miner for seven years and one of the first two dozen men who located claims at Cape Nome, is visiting relatives in town. He is investing some of his suddenly made money in real estate and preparing to return to his placer mines on Anvil Creek at Cape Nome by the first steamer to Alaska from San Francisco.

"One of the most notable things about the new placer gold fields at Cape Nome," said he the other day, "was the careless way that the gold was stored and cared for last summer. It was common to find five-gallon kerosene oil cans half or wholly filled with gold, standing on the floor of an unguarded tent or in the corner of a cabin. I believe that just before the steamer Bertha sailed from Nome last October with a big shipment of gold dust and nuggets to the San Francisco mint, there was about bail a ton of gold stored in all manper of primitive receptacles and odd ways in the tents on the beach. Hesides, there was fully 1,500 pounds of gold similarly saved in the tents and cabins of the miners along the creeks and in the gravelly gulches back of Nome. Any hollow thing was used soup tureens, tin cans, glass bottles, boots, gas pipe, paint buckets, fur garments and even stockings and goloshes few of the miners failed to get some gold the first day they panned and rocked for it. Their hoard grew fast and they had no strong box, no peuch, in which to store it. In some instances the makeshifts were amusing. One man made great pouch for his gold out of an enormous chest and back protector a sort of waistcoat made of scalekin, which he had cured, dressed and made himself. Another miner utilized a joint of stovepipe. He didn't have even a tent when he went to Nome. Some one threw away a rusty storepips joint and the miner got it. He cut a round piece of board and fitted it in one end of the Then he stood the pips up on end on his claim, and dumped into it each day the gold dust as fast as he washed and dried it. I believe he got about ninety pounds of gold for his season's work lest wear.

"A lot of the gold washers on the beach used wornout rubber boots as receptacles for gold dust. A Swede on Snow Creek had three rubber

Alaskan Commercial Company a few days later for \$79,350. That represented about fourteen tecks' work. Besides, the men had spent some \$6,000 in flumes for sluices and had lost time from gold washing by doing carpenter work about their sluices. When I happened to go strolling into the company camp tent the men had almost finished a careful weighing of the golden heap. The gold lay heaped up in the middle of a canvas sheet. 'Come here Quinn, and look at this,' said one of the miners to me as 1 entered. There's the biggest gold sight you ever say who have been chasing over Alaska for a bare

"I have seen in a walk about the camps at Nome on a Sunday afternoon many a five-gallon kero sene oil can full of dust and worth about \$14,000. Out on Nome Creek four miners had a washtub haif full oil gold dust. By the way, there was tragedy over that gold. Two weeks after I was there one of the partners was shot dead by an timenown man, but it has always been believed that one of his partners killed him because he had stolen some of the firm's gold. One Norwegian miner, who can't read or write and has a claim on William Creek, showed me a pair of heavy canvas overalls that were his treasury. He had sewed and overlapped the legs of the gartners where the elimate is adapted for its culture, and there are forests and blantations of it in southern France, onth Africa, Argentina and India. The French botanist L'Heritier discovered and named the eucalyptus in Tasmania. In 1788, Little was known of its many varieties outside of Australia previous to 1860, but it is now to be seen in all public gardens where the climate is adapted for its culture, and there are forests and blantations of it is culture, and there are forests and blantations of it in southern France, north Africa and Argentina. The Spanish call it "the best of trees," and there are certainly few trees that serve so many useful purposes. It furnishes excellent material for buildings, ships and furniture, approved medicines are obtained from its leaves and bark, and its sap and resin are valued. It was, however, as "a purifler of the air and a regenerator of marshy worth about \$40,000 more in gold saved upwhen I last saw him and he expected to run the amount up to \$80,000 by his annual clean-up or sluicing this season.

"In many places there was only the dirty can advantages, and much curious as well as con-"I have seen in a walk about the camps at Non

"In many places there was only the dirty can you will of a feat to protect a cut of loss of goods as many places there was not of loss of goods as many places there was not a mile or more away from his lands tation and his treasure without leaving any one there on guard. There is a certain require, blunt honesty in all mining comps that does not obtain a many many of the control of the concerns rights of property as that at Nome least infanty kept things upen in come; it was understand the control of the contro

cian, who lives there in a pine board cabin plas-tered with mud, was educated at Columbia College and at the University of Pars. I think he is contented. Anyhow, he ought to be. He gets half an ounce of gold for each visit, and for sim-ple surgical work his bill runs into ounces of gold very quickly. He had all the business he could well.

attend to last summer. There are two young men, Harry P. Foster and Charles B. Reynolds, graduates of Leland Stanford and Pennsylvania University respectively who have already made fortunes in real estate deals. The whole site of Nome could have preempted from the Government for nothing two years ago. To-day the single lots of 30 feet frontage and 100 feet depth there sell for \$6,500. These lots sold last May for \$1,000.

"One successful man at Cape Nome is Albert McDuffy. He was born in Hoboken, N. J., about fifty years ago, and was a Bowery saloonkeeper for years. He says he is a cousin of the late Harry Hill of New York. For ten years he has run faro and roulette gambling halls in Seattle and Butte City. He took about \$10,000 to Cape Nome and opened the Royal Bengal' saloon. His gambling palace is not so gorgeous as one might infer from the near half in the from the near half in the from the near half in the from the paper industry generally is getting more abuse from end to end of the country at the present moment than any other two industries. The

His gambling palace is not so gorgeous as of might infer from the name, but it is a wonderf moneymaker. It is a low, one-story affair pine board walls half the way up and rough saw pine board walls half the way up and rough sawed pine boards for the upper walls and roof. Its interfor area is 30x40 feet. Mud and moss a foot thick coat the roof for the sake of warmth within the structure. Earth is heaped five feet high about the log walls. The bar and tables are unpainted. The glassware back of McDuffy's bar is the most dazzling in all Nome. It consists of two cheap mirrors and about three dozen common har glasses. The whole could be bought anywhere in the States for \$5. The rent of the satablishment is \$100 a week, or six ounces of gold, and the landford has been lamenting all winter that he had foolishly given a lease for such beggary sum.

of gold, and the landlord has been lamenting all winter that he had foolishly given a lease for such a beggariy sum.

"Money lending at Nome is a great business, and several people who learned the tricks of the business at Dawson are making lots of money. They never lend over \$100, and the extreme life of a loan there is thirty days. So a man turns his capital over every four weeks at good profit. The established interest rate is 10 per cent, a month, But when there is some element of risk involved, and the borrower betrays his urgent desire to get money. Is and 20 per cent, a month is charged. Almost always the interest is deducted from the loan when it is made. I have known ignorant miners to give a bag of gold dust as security for a \$100 loan, and then pay 15 per cent, interest in advance on the loan.

"The richest part of the Cape Nome gold field is the neighborhood of Anvil. Snow and Dexter creeks. But the prospecting of next summer will undoubtedly reveal some rich gravel in localities where it is now least suspected. Anvil Creek has the very richest gravel known there up to the time I came down the coast. The original Nome claims were made there, and the pioneers, Lindholm. Byrnstein and Linderberg, chose wisely, for they shipped from their four claims on Anvil Creek to San Francisco lest year gold that paid them \$261,000. I happened that way one evening last July and I saw four pounds and mine ounces of gold that had been sluiced these during the seven hours previous. All of these three Nome Bioneers could not have raised \$500 between them a year and a half ago. A Swedish Lutheran missionary named Carlson owns the richest claim on Snow treek. He has not developed his property anywhere nearly so rapidly as his neighbors have theirs, but he took out about \$33,000 in a few weeks last year, and he intends to come the control of the intends to control the control of the intends to control the control of the intends to control the control of the cont rapidly as his neighbors have theirs, but he to out about \$3,,000 in a few weeks last year, and intends to spend every cent of it in improvement to his property this year. R. T. Lyag, a nati-of Rochester, S. Y., and for years a superintende in the Alaska Commercial Company, owns clai-

A lot of the gold washers on the beach used wormout rubber boots as receptacles for gold dust. A Swede on Snow Creek had three rubber boots nearly full of gold last September. He kept the boots standing behind his bunk of blankkets. A loaded rifle hung on nails over the boots as a sort of warning that any this of the treasure would be shot with that particular weapon. Beer bottles full of gold dust were common about the Nomers' habitations, and some used old coffee poss. A man on Anvil Creek, near my claim, made his walrus skin cap into a gold dust bag. The tomato cans and fruit jars standing under miners' bunks and full of gold were common all over Cape Nome last year.

"The abundance of gold at Cape Nome is with out precedent. We thought Klondike rich, but Cap Nome is far richer. My brother wrots me from Dawson City last January that four thousand people were then making ready to leave the Klondike and get to Cape Nome as fast as possible. There are eleven claims being developed at Nome that are all richer than any single claim ever known in the Klondike, and the Cape Nome field has only been cursorily prospected so far. The gold output from Nome last summer was \$4,200,000 greater than that from the Klondike. I know a camp of a dozen miners, all natives of Connecticut, who had a lot of fine claims on Snow Creek. I saw at their camp one Sunday last September a pile of gold that was sold to the Alaskan Commercial Company a few days later for \$7,000.

DOES THE EUCALYPTUS PURIFY AIR? Conflicting Views of the Latest Investi-

gators. Mr. L. W. Lyde, the Scottish geographer, in his recent text-book on Africa says that "the can war has created an unwented demand for wide planting of enealyptus in the coast regions | paper, which the English mills have been quite of Natal is greatly improving the climate for Europeans." This is perhaps the latest testi- other country available to relieve the situation. mony to the alleged health-giving qualities of In view of the situation in other countries, it would his remarkable product of Australia which has | certainly not be strange if the price of paper adnow been introduced lat, most parts of the vanced in the United States simply on account world where it will grow. There is no doubt of the conditions prevailing in the European marthat the eucalyptus is one of the most wonder-ful of trees, but its beneficent effects upon cli-mate are strongly disputed. It was faith, how-able to avail itself of those opportunities, for like ever, in the remarkable claims made for it that | conditions have prevailed in this country. The brought about the wide introduction of the demand has increased, while the unprecedented

moment than any other two industries. The paper industry is pictured as an octopus approached no other in size and fattening on the bodies of the users of white paper. Congress has been appealed to to smash the octopus, and the most aggressive sort of a fight is being made. The newspapers of the country being the chief consumers of white paper and the advance in price coming directly from their pockets for the reason that any advance in the selling price of newspapers generally impracticable, the industry has had a mighty hard time indeed.

The International Paper Company is called the head of the octopus for the reason that it is the biggest single corporation in the business of manufacturing white paper, and it owns and operates a number of mills that used to be run independ ently. The popular idea, belief in which is en couraged by the newspapers, is that the International Company controls the output of white paper, and in that way has practically a monopoly of the business. As a matter of fact, there are thousand paper and pulp mills in the United States in more or less active operation, and the International Company has anything but a monopoly of the business. But, as in every other business, combination of interests has effected great savings in the cost of manufacturing. For this reason none of the competing companies can undersell the big company. Because the com peting companies do not undersell them the argument of the consumers who are paying the increased price for their paper is that there is a combination of all the industry into the octopus Their argument further is that if the tariff on paper and on wood pulp, of which it is made is taken off, paper from Canada will come here, and the octobus will have to go back to the old price or shut up shop

A few days ago the Montreal Herald printed a story about the formation of the Canadian Paper Manufacturers' Association, which, after a two days' meeting at the Windsor Hotel in Mon treal, came to a unanimous decision to increase the price of all kinds of paper from 25 to 50 per cent, over the present rate and to sell no paper under the agreed rate The Herald said: "The manufacturers urge that the increase in price of raw material is solely responsible for the action. They claim that every article used in the manufacture of paper has advanced as much as, and in some cases more than 100 per cent. For instance, raw pulp was \$14 a ton. It is now \$24. Chemical pulp has gone up from \$32 to \$45 a ton. Rope, which is used in the manufacture of flour-sack paper, has nearly doubled in price. Rags have considerably increased in price, and jute has gone from 2, of a cent to 1's cents. These facts, say the manufacturers, make it absolutely necessary that the prices of paper should be increased, and they go as far as to say that some goods have en recently sold at cost, and even below."

With this item THE SUN reporter went to se Mr. Hugh J. Chisholm, the President of the International Paper Company, and asked him for a statement of facts regarding the paper industry at the present time. Mr. Chisholm said: "The price of paper has advanced in common with almost every other commodity during the past year. in response to the economic law of supply and demand, which has operated in the case of articles admitted into this country free, as well as in the case of protected articles and many varieties of imported paper stock on the free list, have increased in price from 25 to 50 per cent.

"The price of paper has advanced in other counries quite as much as it has in the United States, and in some countries more, and newspaper and other grades are selling at higher prices in London and Paris and other European cities than in the United States. In Great Britain all grades have advanced. The interest in the South Afriunable to meet, and there is no surplus in any tree into southern France, Spain, Italy, Al-geria, South Africa, Argentina and India. drought, which started early in the summer and has continued to the present time, has given rise The French botanist L'Heritier discovered to great difficulty in meeting the demand for all

and named the eucalyptus in Tasmania, in kinds of paper.

1788. Little was known of its many varieties "Why should the paper industry be singled out outside of Australia previous to 1860, but it is now to be seen in all public gardens where the climate is adapted for its culture, and there are forests and plantations of it in southern France, north Africa and Argentina. The Spanish call it "the best of trees," and there are certainly at the test of trees, and there are certainly at the common the common three industry be singled out of a tack?" went on Mr. Chisholm. "Why not of the common time to any of a dozen other common times." No such profit is being made in paper in austry be singled out of a tack?" went on Mr. Chisholm. "Why not of a dozen other common times." No such profit is being made in paper in austry be singled out of a tack?" went on Mr. Chisholm. "Why not of a dozen other common times." No such profit is being made in paper as there is in the iron and seel industry of a dozen other common times." No such profit is being made in paper as there is in the iron and seel industry.

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It is rarely if ever that hard and soft woods are cut at the same time so that either the one or the other is left standing, and since they are interspersed freshly cuttracts do not appear to a novice to have been touched. Smaller trees and bush also remain to hold back the water. The whole danger is very much exaggerated. The real menace to the forests is fire, and of all the forest destruction in the country, it is estimated that two-thirds is by fire or natural causes, such as blow-downs, decay and blight. Again, paper makers are more interested in the preservation of the volume and regularity of the flow of rivers than perhaps any other class, and are doing much to overcome by artificial means the natural variations. They are creating storage reservoirs at the head waters of many rivers. The paper makers realize that with hundreds of millions of dollars invested in their plants it behooves them more than anybody else to do all that they can to conserve the water powers on which the carning power of their plants very largely depends."

Coming back to the present increased price of paper, Mr. Chisholm said: "Neither the paper industry as a whole nor any branch of it is exercising any arbitrary power. The advance in the price of paper is the direct result of the increase not only in its consumption, but in the consumption of all other commodities both in this country and in other countries. There is no ground for the present agitation for the removal of the tariff on paper and paper pule, since under the present conditions it could not possibly accomplish the end desired. Under

pule, since under the present conditions it not possibly accomplish the end desired, normal conditions the price of paper in this try has been so low as to give a very inadequat

normal conditions the price of paper in this country has been so low as to give a very inadequate return upon capital invested."

Mr. Chisholm went on to say that the folks who are kicking up the disturbance about the paper industry at the present time are playing into the hands of Canada. On this point he said:

"The Canadian Government, realizing what an important industry it is, and how valuable it would be to build up the paper industry within its borders, is making the greatest possible effort to cripple our mills and foster its own by enacting laws to that end. The Canadian Government has practically placed an export duty on wood pulp by making the licensefee 40 cents per cord upon that portion of the wood which is used in Canada for the manufacture of pulp, and \$1.90 a cord upon that portion which is exported to the United States. One of the provinces has absolutely prohibited the exportation of pulp wood cut from Canadian Crown lands, hoping thereby to force the transfer to Canadian soil of such mills in the United States as have heretofore received their supply of wood from Canada. At the same time an effort is being made in this country to array the newspapers in favor of free paper and free pulp, and bills to change or remove the duty have been introduced in Congress.

"If such a thing as the transfer of the pulp and

or remove the duty have been introduced in Congress.

"If such a thing as the transfer of the pulp and paper industry from the United States to Canada could be brought about, what would be the position we would then occupy? The great majority of timber lands in Canada are owned by the provincial or General Government. Upon these lands licenses to cut are granted at a nominal annual rental per square nile, but once a year the price per cord is fixed for all wood cut during the year, this price being paid in addition to the annual rental. The practical meaning of this is that the cost of wood is regulated every year and can be increased from time to time to any sum can be increased from time to time to any sum that the Government may see fit to impose, plac-ing it absolutly within the power of the Govern-ment to regulate the price which the consumer of paper in the United States would pay if we depended upon Canada for either our wood pulp

of paper in the United States would pay it we depended upon Canada for either our wood pulp or paper supply."

The following despatch from Washington is interesting in connection with the last part of the interview with Mr. Chisholim Washington, March 6.—Urbain J. Ledeux, United States Consul at Three Rivers, Quebec, has made a report to the State Department on the imposition by the Quebec Provincial Government of an export duty on pulp wood exported to the United States. The report is dated Feb. 28. The report says: "On the 18th ultimo the Quebec Provincial Government, acting upon the solicitation of certain Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers, has enacted the following order in Council, virtually imposing an export duty of \$1.50 on pulp wood exported from the Province of Quebec to the United States. "It is ordered that the tariff of dues on pulp wood be fixed at \$1.30 per cord of 128 cubic feet, but that a reduction of \$1.50 per cord of talls in the pulp wood is manufactured in this province."

ne allowed when the pulp wood is inadicated in this province.

"As all the pulp wood exported from this province is consumed in the United States, it is very evident that the measure was enacted to discriminate against the United States by virtually prohibiting the export of the commodity to the manufacturers.

"This official measure suddenly enacted in the middle of the lumbering season where all contracts for the cut, transportation, sale and delivering of pulp wood had been given and were, in fact, executed, came as a thunderholt upon the American pulp wood exporters of this district, and, unless it is soon amended or repealed, will cause them considerable losses and injury. These exporters have a very large amount of capital invested in the timber lands and sawmills of this Consular district, and as costly experiences have Consular district, and as costly experiences have demonstrated to them the fact that these cannot

demonstrated to them the fact that these cannot be successfully operated without the redeeming feature of the wood pulp industry they will now be forced to curtail their operations considerably and possibly close down altogether.

The report goes on and gives a history of the wood pulp business as conducted by the Americans and of the many previous efforts that have been made by the Canadian Government to establish an export duty similar to the one now imposed. Then it says:

"The real object of the Quebec Provincial Government in imposing a prohibitive duty on pulp wood exported to the United States is to force American pulp and paper manufacturers to manufacture in this province."

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MARCONI SYSTEM AT SEA.

OCEAN TRAVEL MADE SAFER BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. ess Danger of Collisions in Fog and Less Danger Also of Ships Running Ashore
-Cost of Installing the Apparatus Slight What Has Been Accomplished So Far.

Copyright 1900 by Herbert Wallace. It is by a slight margin only that the North erman Lloyd Steamship Company holds the secord as being the first to introduce the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy on its ships. Preparations to make use of the new system of signalling have already been made by the company operating the steamers which ply between Dover and Calais, across the English Channel, and the steamers of the Southampton and Havre line are to be similarly equipped with as little delay as may be. The system has proved a success on the first ship fitted out with the apparatus the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and the other vessels of the line are already being supplied with the instruments.

The introduction of the Marconi device will be a forward step in ocean navigation of farreaching importance. At the very beginning it will rob marine travel of one source of danger for when the shore may be communicated with in all sorts of weather, up to a distance of 100 miles from port, it will be virtually impossible for a vessel to run ashore. Later, when Marconi instruments have been generally introduced. the chances of collision at sea will be reduced almost to the vanishing point, for then ship can signal ship, no matter where it is and no matter how dense the fog, at distances so great as to make the protection practically absolute. Moreover, wireless telegraphy will virtually shorten the transatlantic voyage by a day or two, since it will render possible communication from shore to ship and from ship to shore nearly a day after sailing and nearly a day before the end of the voyage. The cost of thus protecting vessels, merchandise and human lives is insignificant it involves nothing more elaborate than installing few instruments on a table in the captain's cabin and a wire from the cabin to the top of the

mast, at an expense of less than \$500 a ship. There are about fifty fast liners in the transat antic trade and about one hundred and fifty other steamers which carry valuable cargoes. For \$100,000, possibly less, every one of the vessels ould be equipped permanently with the new protection. For \$100,000 more shore stations could be erected at all the dangerous points on the coasts of Great Britain, Continental Europe and the United States. Thus, for \$200,000 of less, the vast commercial transatlantic fleet could be virtually safeguarded against both collisions and wrecks ashore.

Marconi now has five or six experimental sta tions in the south of England working almost constantly; the English Navy is operating with the system at Portsmouth and the French Navy will shortly have it installed on a number of battleships and cruisers. With the channel steamers and German passenger ships about to take up the system, it might seem that the various ether waves whisking across and through the English Channel would cause no end of confusion. But those who have the matter in hand say that this no longer presents any difficulty; it has been overcome by syntony. Now, electric tuning, or syntony, is a term not understood by the lay man, but an idea of its nature may be obtained by comparing it with sound tuning. A tuning fork will respond-that is, will sound-to a certain note struck on a piano. A scientist would say it vibrated when something with the same rate of vibration was set in motion. Electric tuning is analogous. A given receiver, properly tuned, will respond to a certain number of ether vibrations per second, but will remain unaffected by another rate of vibration. Thus any number of ether waves vibrating at different rates would not interfere with one another, nor would any set of vibrations affect any receiver excepting

the one specially tuned to its rate.

Undoubtedly the ship companies have been led to take up this invention because it has actually been shown to be a wenderful agent in the saving of life and property. The Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal National Life Boat Institution of Great British, swige not long age. tution of Great Britain, spoke not long ago on the subject, and said that at last a system had been found which would make navigation much safer and diminish the perils at sea. By its use two and diminish the perits at sea. By its use two ships had already been saved from wreck on the Goodwin Sands. As a result of one speedy warning by wireless telegraphy from the Goodwin lightship property to the amount of \$250,000 was saved. The owners and crews of the life-boats and tugs received \$15,000 for their work in response to the wireless call. The British

safer for the thousands who cross from London to Paris or from Paris to London every month, there was no hesitancy in his reply, "I can." And as soon as the matter can be arranged with the English and French Governments the system will be put into working order.

In many ways the wireless system is surer than the ordinary wire or cable method. There is no cable to be broken, no wire to be cut or blown in Mafeking, who used to be much with Marconi, tells of an instance. Cho Baden-Powell, now in Mafeking, who used to be much with Marconi, tells of an instance, the only time, when his faith in the system wavered.

"About 10 o'clock one night, "relates the Colonel "we at Boulogne (France) attempted to call, up the South Foreland (England) station. There was no reply. We thought the attendant had quitted his watch for a few minutes. Again and again we called, but to no purpose. A fresh receiving instrument was installed and the wires at our station carefully overhauled. An hour or purpose and the greatest anxiety was of England scannot compete with those of England scannot compete with those of England scannot compete with those of the product of Englands.

receiving instrument was installed and the wires at our station carefully overhauled. An hour or more passed and the greatest anxiety was displayed by the three officials. It had to be owned that the system had broken down. Sud denly the receiver was affected. A short formal message was received, and then, in reply to our anxious inquiries came the prosaic reply. 'Have been away to supper!'

A FILIPINO TOWN.

Bargaining With the Natives-Burial of a Soldier-The Padre.

MANUA, Jan. 16. We spent one day in Indan o rest and breathe and let the infantry catch up. Four troops with the picked horses of the com mand went out scouting, but the rest of us sat around trying to get the wild scramble across from Binan back into focus. Curry came in early with his pack train. When his mule fell at the fearful gorge and broke its neck he vouldn't leave the pack, and it took him two hours and more to get it to the top and restowed on a spare mule. Then it was dark and he didn't know where to go. So he hauled out of the trail onto the highest ground he could find and made camp. They built up a lot of fires and kept the bell ringing all night and just let on that they were a whole lot stronger than they were, for the benefit of any straggling insurgent who might think that was a good chance for some ushwhacking Indan is a fair sample of Filipino towns. The

repair perhaps by the exigencies of war, but all

are poor and small. Along the principal street

few are of wood, but they are ramshackle tumbledowns. The blight that ruined the once prosperous coffee culture of that part of Cavite province seems to have fallen on the houses of Indan also. But there stands the great church with the inevitable convent, typical of all the Philippines. The friars builded their temporal houses well, but they did not use them as models for their other structures. The Indan convent was in use as an insurgent hospital. Some forty patients were in it when we came. The little medico in charge strutted around in the uniform of a Major. In one of the back rooms were piles of records of the insurgent hospital swere piles of records of the insurgent hospital.

But now there is a fly book in which are separate legs, wings and bodies. They are adjustible to ordinary bait hooks from Nos. I to 12 according to the fish wanted. Each part is tied to a bit of aluminum tube. The bait hook is separate. The bisherman observes that the trout are rising to a little fly of which he has no specimen. The real fly has gray wings, brown legs and a white body. He takes out the combination book and puts a white body on a hook; then he adds the legs and wings of the right color, and then he fishes.

Dr. R. B. Cantrell of Brooklyn first thought of this scheme. Like many other fishermen he were piles of records of the insurgent hospital at San Francisco de Malabon, and in some of them there were interesting disclosures. It will be remembered that when Lawton started into Cavite a number of battles channel steamers about to take up the various ether rough the English of confusion. But hand say that this alty; it has been electric tuning, estood by the layer may be obtained tuning. A tuning ill sound—to a certa scientist would ing with the same motion. Electric receiver, properly in number of ether remain unaffected Thus any number ferent rates would if, nor would any receiver excepting att. Date of Wales, as al Life Boat Institute of Wales, as al Life Boat Institute of Wales, as al Life Boat Institute of Fig. 1. By its use two of from weck on sult of one speedy from the Goodwin from the Goodwin from the Spo.000 crews of the life 500 for their work all. The British ricless telegraphy iteen months ago. province, in June of last year, on the campaign that led to the fight at the Zapote River, he had

of English manufacture except in the finest quaisity. In the best grades American bronzer assists excel. Artificial flies made in England are said to be a trifle better than ours. As to the lines it is a question as to which are best. The American manufacturers have a greater assortment and in their methods of dressing and waterproofing believe themselves superior. The fact that American houses are exporting more and more of every variety of tackle, except hooks, to Eng-

in this line To advance the quality of material has been the steady aim of dealers of late years. Every season shows that tackle lasts longer under hard usage than in the old days. Every year, too, there is something new to surprise the fisherman who thought his outfit complete the year before. Last year it was weedless bass flies -flies that would not hook on weeds for big bass fishing in the West. The year before it was even tension leaders, tied with silk at the joints and cemented and tested to stand pounds of weight. There have been "fluttering flies" and compensating reels with pivots to turn when the spool gets loose. The way rods have been improved is also wonderful. One rod seven and a half feet long weighs three ounces. Another of six ounces is nine and a half feet long twenty four strips of wood going into each rod, eight in a joint-though the til

land every year speaks well for Yankee progress

buildings were mostly of nipa palm, kept out of | is no longer than a knitting needle. This year there was a surprise equal to that created when steel rods first appeared. It was thought that the limit had been reached in flies when the wings were put on with cement and a line of silk, with reversed wings which could not be pulled out. But now there is a fly book in

then he adds the legs and wings of the right color, and then he fishes.

Dr. R. B. Cantrell of Brooklyn first thought of this scheme. Like many other fishermen he often had to throw away excellent layorite fless because the gut was worn out, or the hook broken. So he tied a fly on a piece of copper tube the size, of a needle, and slipped the tube over an ordinary No. 8 bait hook smood. The tube was flanged at each end so the fly could not slip off. A good fly will outlast several hooks.

The combination fly book with enough wings and bodies and tackles to make more than 2,000 kinds of flies, even though the fly is heavy and hard to handle nicely, cannot but appeal to fishermen. How it will work in fishing is a question.

The number of lures for trout and bass increases every year, but artificial baits, except flies, are not well liked by many save the lazy fishermen. Rubber frogs, minnows and hellgrammites are the most popular artificial baits. A new ona is offered to trout fishermen this year. This is a mouse covered with real fur, having bead eyes and a wiggly tail. All trout fishermen know that big trout like mice and that trout which wont take flies may be captured with a mouse on a hook sunk into the deep pool. The new bait is being sold in every trout locality for early fishing when mice are best, and flies of little avail.

For live bait many styles of hooks have been devised, some of them to amuse the greenhorm and others that appeal to the men who know how to bait ordinary hooks to best advantage, Some arrangements that would make good mink traps have been put on the market, an automatic fish hook for instance, which is set off when the bait is mibbled. If the fish happens to be poised right gaffs will strike it simultaneously on each side and hold it fast. A new device for keeping frogs and minnows upright in the water will attract more favorable notice from live bait casters, though list and a sinker arrangement which makes the frog or minnows dive right side up and head first. It may be used for sur

bination flies and spinners, miled and readi-ered baits are made lighter for casting and dis-tant trolling. The kidney-shaped spoon gains favor steadily, but the oval shaped is by no means out of service. Aluminum is used a lit-tle, but copper and nickel are usually preferred

VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR. The Harvest Not Yet Begun-A Series of

Unfavorable Years. RUTLAND, Vt., March 23. The maple sugar season of 1900 is at hand, and the farmers have right turn in the weather to begin the harvesting

their apparatus set up and are waiting for the of one of their chief crops. Every Vermont farmer is interested in this industry and for good reason, as two thirds of the entire crop of the country is produced here and the money realized therefrom amounts to many thousands of dollars. In point way among Vermont's industries.

Many articles have been written on this sub ject, but few people outside of the districts where this toothsome product is gathered are aware of the cost, trouble and care involved in placing it on the market in its unadulterated state. In the last three years the greatest menace] to the sugar maker has been the so-called forest worm, and this pest has injured the maples to a large extent. In some parts of the State the devastations have been so great that many of the orchard owners have cut down their trees, thinking they would not survive the injuries and produce sap again.

erage so far as the quantity and quality of the product are concerned, and as a result much more impure sugar and syrup have been placed on the market, especially in the large cities. The weather conditions have been very unfavorable, It requires cold, clear nights, followed by warm, Few Days in Sixty-six Years When Capt.
Doane Was on Solid Land.

New Beddern, March 24.—The life of Capt.
William H. Doane, who died here the other day, was peculiar in one respect. During his seafaring life of sixty-six years, aside from the time he spent on a South Sea island, there were few days when he felt solid ground beneath his feet, his home being almost continuously afloat.

For forty years he served either in a lighthouse or on a lightship for the United States Government. Thirty of these forty years he spent on the Hen and Chickens lightship at the entrance or on a wholing voyage when he was 14. On his next voyage he became ill. The Captain, who, like the skipper on all whalers, was also the ship's doctor, was unable to cure him and it was decided to put him ashore at Otaheite, one of the Society group. The chief who was asked to hook after him consented on condition that the boy would become a member of the tribe. The chief's conditions were agreed to and young Doane was taken ashore. He received kind treatment from the natives and was soon nursed back to health. When he was strong enough to undergo the ceremony he was received into the tribe, the chief's conditions were agreed to and young Doane was taken ashore. He received kind treatment from the natives and was soon nursed back to health. When he was strong enough to undergo the ceremony he was received into the tribe, the chief's conditions were agreed to and young Doane was taken ashore. He received kind treatment from the natives and was soon nursed back to health. When he was strong enough to undergo the ceremony he was received into the tribe, the chief's conditions were agreed to and young Doane was taken ashore. He received kind treatment from the natives and was soon nursed back to health. When he was strong enough to undergo the ceremony he was received into the tribe, the chief's conditions were agreed to and young doane was taken ashore. He received kind treatment from the natives and was received into the tribe, the chief's conditio sunny days to produce a good flow of sap. The

hence are more applicants who cannot be accommodated.

The women wanted to increase the building fund, and last week a 'Rubber Day' was suggested. Addertisements were inserted in the power of the sundanger of t